

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 28th February 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
Bi-monthly.						
1	Akhbar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Muhammad Majid Husain.	20th Feb. ...	23rd Feb. ...	128 copies.
2	Halat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad	Babu Khan	30th Jan. ...	28th " ...	1,000 "
3	Nazm Akhbār ...	Lucknow	Dwarké Prasad	20th Feb. ...	" " ...	200 "
Tri-monthly.						
4	Akhbār-i-Imāmiya ...	Lucknow	Saiyad Abid Ali	23rd Jan. & 2nd Feb.	23rd & 28th Feb. ...	375 copies.
5	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra	Amin-ul-din	1st & 10th Feb. ...	22nd " ...	45 "
6	Hamid-ul-Akhbār ...	Moradabad	Ilahi Bakhsh	21st " ...	" " ...	225 "
7	Musid-i-Km ...	Agra	Qadir Ali Khan	20th " ...	24th " ...	100 "
8	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Do.	Muhammad Ali	" " ...	" " ...	40 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(continued).								
Weekly.				1893-94.		1894.		
9	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	21st	Feb. ...	24th	Feb. ...	230 copies.
10	Akbār-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	20th	" ...	25th	" ...	65 "
11	Akbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Abdul Majid Khān...	22nd	" ...	22nd	" ...	526 "
12	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'fī ...	21st	" ...	24th	" ...	660 "
13	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Kishun Sarup ...	24th	" ...	25th	" ...	625 "
14	Asāf ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	23rd	" ...	"	" ...	200 "
15	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnām Singh Varmā	1st, 8th & 15th.	" ...	23rd	" ...	550 "
16	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lāl ...	24th	" ...	28th	" ...	400 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thākur Prasād ...	17th	" ...	22nd	" ...	250 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain,	26th	" ...	28th	" ...	446 "
19	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisām Ahmad ...	24th	" ...	"	" ...	500 "
20	Hindustānī ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasād Varmā	21st	" ...	23rd	" ...	300 "
21	Kārnāmāh ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqūb...	17th & 25th	" ...	22nd & 28th	" ...	275 "
22	Kāyasth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dipnārāyan Varmā...	16th	" ...	23rd	" ...	500 "
23	Makh-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	24th	" ...	27th	" ...	45 "
24	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ullah ...	21st	" ...	24th	" ...	435 "
25	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	19th	" ...	25th	" ...	300 "
26	Najm-ul-Akbār ...	Etāwah ...	Rūh-ullah Khān ...	23rd & 27th	" ...	24th & 28th	" ...	223 "
27	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamnā Dās Biswās...	23rd	" ...	25th	" ...	450 "
28	Nasīm-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Alah Bakhsh ...	"	" ...	27th	" ...	117 "
29	Nisām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahīm-ul-din ...	18th & 25th	" ...	22nd & 28th	" ...	250 "
30	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	17th	" ...	22nd	" ...	163 "
31	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	22nd	" ...	26th	" ...	350 "
32	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habīb Ahmad ...	24th	" ...	25th	" ...	500 "
33	Qaisar Punch ...	Ballia ...	Mirza Aghā Hasan...	14th	" ...	22nd	" ...	"
34	Ras-ul-Akbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	26th	" ...	28th	" ...	400 copies.
35	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partāp Kishun ...	24th	" ...	"	" ...	375 "
36	Risāl-ul-Akbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisām Ahmad ...	"	" ...	"	" ...	350 "
37	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	20th	" ...	26th	" ...	410 "
38	Tāfī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjād Husain ...	24th	" ...	"	" ...	570 "
Daily.								
39	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasād ...	22nd to 28th Feb. ...		22nd to 28th Feb. ...		503 copies (including 93 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
40	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtāz-ul-din ...	20th & 23rd Feb. ...		22nd & 25th Feb. ...		441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
41	Bhārat Prakāsh ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lāl ...	For	Feb. ...	28th	Feb. ...	"
42	Godharm Prakāsh ...	Farukhbad ...	Mohan Lāl ...	"	Jan. ...	24th	" ...	440 copies.
43	Hindi Pradip ...	Allahabad ...	Bālkrishn Bhatt ...	"	Sep. & Oct. ...	27th	" ...	300 "
44	Sanādhypkarak ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shankar Lāl,	"	Jan. & Feb. ...	28th	" ...	"
Bi-monthly.								
45	Kāyasth Conference Prakāsh,	Lucknow ...	Dipnārāyan Varmā...	16th	Feb. ...	23rd	Feb. ...	"
Weekly.								
46	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	19th	Feb. ...	22nd	Feb. ...	104 copies.
47	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishna Varmā	"	" ...	"	" ...	1,500 "
48	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Mādhō Prasād ...	24th	" ...	26th	" ...	300 "
49	Nāgarī Nirad ...	Ditto ...	Kāshi Prasād ...	22nd	" ...	25th	" ...	400 "
50	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyā Chālak Dān...	19th	" ...	23rd	" ...	65 "
Daily.								
51	Hindustān ...	Kālānkār (Partāgarh).	Devi Dayāl Shukla...	21st to 27th Feb. ...		22nd to 28th Feb. ...		500 copies.
HINDI-URDU.								
Monthly.								
52	Jain Hitāishi ...	Moradabad ...	Pannā Lāl ...	For Dec. & Jan. ...		23rd	Feb. ...	"
Weekly.								
53	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	23rd	Feb. ...	26th	Feb. ...	450 copies (including 245 copies taken by Government).



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	<b>HINDI-URDU—(continued).</b>			1894.		1894.		
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>							
54	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur	Mahavir Prasad ...	31st	Jan. ...	24th	Feb. ...	100 copies.
	<b>MARATHI.</b>							
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
55	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	21st	Feb. ...	25th	Feb. ...	350 copies.
	<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>							
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
56	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nagpur	Sadi Shiva Ram Chandra Patwardhan.	19th	Feb. ...	23rd	Feb. ...	375 copies.
	<b>GOORKHA.</b>							
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
57	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares	Ram Krishna Varna	23rd	Feb. ...	26th	Feb. ...	500 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

*Tatt-i-Hind.*  
February 24th, 1894.

1. The *Tatt-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th February, on the authority of a doctor who was on duty in the Andamans at the time of Mustafa Khan's arrival there, states that the latter has become prematurely old and has been considerably reduced in body. It was proposed to attach him to the gang composed of notoriously bad and turbulent characters. On this he threatened to commit suicide by dashing his head against the wall. The senior medical officer was moved with pity at his gruesome tale and did not put him into that gang. Fortune is really very fickle. Mustafa Khan and his brother, Saidullah Khan, were born with silver spoons in their mouths, but the former is now rotting in the Andamans and the latter condemned to the gallows. Mustafa Khan still continues to profess his innocence, and his voluntary return from Kabul to stand his trial undoubtedly gives colour to his profession. May God and Her Majesty have mercy on him.

Mustafa Khan of Rampur in the Andamans.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

*Hindustani.*  
February 21st, 1894.

2. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 21st February, states that Indians cannot be sufficiently thankful to Mr. Caine for an important service which he has rendered to them. He has given notice of moving a resolution in Parliament to the effect that the administration of criminal justice in the remoter parts of India is such as to bring the law into contempt and make it a terror to law-abiding people, and that the subject should promptly be inquired into by a public Commission. The unsatisfactory administration of criminal justice has undoubtedly created much discontent. Unconscientious police officials arrest innocent men who are readily punished by ignorant European Magistrates. The comments of native newspapers on such proceedings are made light of by the authorities, and the frequent occurrence of such cases has shaken the confidence of the people in the justice of criminal courts and induced them to regard the police not as their protectors but oppressors. The spread of such ideas among the mass of population cannot be conducive to the popularity and stability of British rule. The case on which Mr. Caine's resolution is based, and which has excited such a strong indignation among the British public, is a good instance of the way in which false evidence is got up against innocent persons who are readily convicted by the officers of most serious offences in a shameful manner. However, the case is not unique in any way but one of common occurrence. As Messrs. Caine and Labouchere have taken up the cause of natives in the matter, it is the duty of the latter to give them every help, in order that they may be able to get necessary reforms introduced into the administration of criminal justice. The *Hindustani* then gives an account of the Balladhun murder trial, finding fault with the proceedings of the police, the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, and praising the vakil who defended the accused in the lower courts and made an appeal on their behalf to the Calcutta High Court at a great personal loss and inconvenience, all the accused being acquitted by the High Court. The *Hindustani* hopes that the righteous indignation of the members of Parliament will not be appeased until the Police Inspector who investigated the case has been relegated to the gaol, the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge dismissed the public service, and adequate safeguards provided for the protection of the people in future.

Mr. Caine's resolution in Parliament regarding the administration of criminal justice in India.

*Akhbar-i-Islam.*  
February 22nd, 1894.

3. The *Akhbar-i-Islam* (Agra), of the 22nd February, publishes a communication received from a correspondent at Mirzapur, who complains that on the day of Bakr Id last year the Hindus committed most fearful outrages on the Musalmans of Mau in the Azamgarh district at the instigation of the Gorakshini Sabhas which may more appropriately be called Manushya Bhakshini Sabhas, that is, the man-eating societies. The serious riots committed by the Hindus closely resembled a rebellion against Government. Sir Charles Crosthwaite at once left the hills, though the weather was very hot and inclement at the time, and in his speech at Azamgarh strongly condemned the conduct of the Hindu rioters, threatened them with punishment and endeavoured to console the Musalmans. The writer praises the Musalmans

Levy of a portion of the cost of punitive police from the Musalmans of Mau, Azamgarh.



for their loyalty and obedience to Government, and observes that, but for the protection of Government, the lives and property of Musalmans would be quite unsafe from the attacks of Hindus, and that this is the reason why they do not join the National Congress. The Musalmans of Mau readily carried out the orders of the authorities in all matters. On the occasion of his tour in January last the Magistrate told them that if they did not make a compromise with the Hindus they would also be required to pay a portion of the cost of the punitive police. Though they are still smarting under the outrages to which they were exposed, they acceded to the wishes of the Magistrate, and reluctantly signed the deed of compromise with which they were by no means satisfied. But to their great astonishment and disappointment they have suddenly been saddled with a portion of the cost of the punitive police, their portion being fixed at Rs. 1,500. They are required to pay the tax at once, no time being given them to make an appeal to Government. Their case resembles that of the goat which was rescued from a wolf by a man who subsequently himself killed it for food. It may be hoped Sir Charles Crosthwaite will do justice to the poor Musalmans of Mau. If Government does not listen to the just prayers of Musalmans, they should quietly retire to Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey and leave this country to their powerful Hindu neighbours and the National Congress, who might establish representative Government and take the administration into their own hands.

4. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 23rd February, expresses regret that a religious dispute lately occurred at Amethi in the Lucknow district. It would seem that recitations from religious books were held at the house of Gaya Din, a trader, for some days. On the 12th February some Musalmans went over to his house and remonstrated with him for blowing the shell. An altercation ensued between the two parties which came from words to blows. Two Musalmans were severely hurt and a Hindu goldsmith lies in a precarious state from the effects of his wounds. Eighteen Musalmans were arrested and sent to Lucknow, where they are being tried by the city Magistrate.

Religious quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans at Amethi in the Lucknow district.

*Asin.*  
February 23rd, 1894.

5. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 21st February, states that the Bhagwat was recited at Gaya Din's house for four days, the recitations commencing at 4 A. M. and ending at 8 A. M. On the night of 12th February a false report spread in the town to the effect that there was shell-blowing

The same.

as well as drum-beating at his house. Next morning a large crowd of Musalmans, who were mostly *Julahas* (weavers), besieged his house and threatened to punish him, accusing him of having blown the shell. He swore that the shell had not been blown; but the Musalmans were not satisfied and appeared bent on mischief. So he closed his doors. On this they grossly abused him and threw bones into his house. The crowd increased and broke the heads of several men, one of whom, a goldsmith, was very severely wounded. Munshi Abdul Ghafur, Deputy Collector, who was in Amethi at the time, at once appeared on the scene and apprehended 17 *Julahas*. Next day the District Superintendent of Police and Inspector Tahawur Ali arrived from Lucknow and commenced an investigation. Supposing the shell was blown, the question is whether this was unnecessarily done simply with a view to disturb the Musalmans in their prayers. It may be hoped the Deputy Commissioner will bring the offenders to justice.

*Hindustani.*  
February 21st, 1894.

6. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th February, adverting to Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's pamphlet entitled: "An appeal to the English public on behalf of the Hindus of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh," observes that the Pandit has rendered a very important service to his country. In the Government resolutions on the

Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's pamphlet on religious riots.

*Rahbar.*  
February 24th, 1894.

late religious riots, the Anglo-Indian officers were exculpated from all blame, and the people represented as entirely responsible for the unfortunate outbreaks. Hence it may be assumed that the report sent to England on the subject by the Government of India is a one-sided version. The Pandit's pamphlet shows the other side of the picture, and proves that had the Magistrates of Bareilly and Azamgarh adhered to old custom, and not permitted kine to be killed at new places, no riots would



have occurred. It is to be regretted that some shortsighted European officers are always ready to set class against class, foolishly considering the existence of discord among the people a source of strength of Government. On the contrary the authorities ought to encourage good feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans and make a point of gaining their goodwill.

**HINDUSTANI.**  
February 21st, 1894.

7. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 21st February, states that it continues to receive complaints from Azamgarh to the effect that the police officials in the interior of the district are busy finding out who sold and who bought copies of Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's pamphlet.

Police and the circulation of Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's pamphlet in Azamgarh.

**HINDUSTANI.**  
February 21st, 1894.

8. The same paper states that of the 50 men who were prosecuted in connection with the late Id riots at Mau in Azamgarh, eleven were defended by Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, Barrister-at-Law, and all of them, except one, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life, were acquitted.

Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar and the Mau trials, Azamgarh.

The Pandit deserves to be congratulated on the success of his efforts. Indeed the inhabitants of Azamgarh owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his benevolent services. He has shown what an able and public-spirited man can do, and it is earnestly to be desired that other men will follow his noble example.

**GODHARM PRAKASH.**  
January 1894.

9. The *Godharm Prakash* (Farukhabad), for January, publishes a brief account of the proceedings of the anniversary of the Nagpur Gorakshini Sabha held on the 27th, 28th and 29th January. It would seem that this part of the country was represented on the occasion by Pandit

Anniversary of the Gorakshini Sabha at Nagpur.

Jagat Narayan of Benares, Swami Ala Ram of Allahabad, Pandit Har Dayal Sharma, editor of the *Godharm Prakash*, and Pandit Din Dayal, General Secretary to the Bharat Dharm Mahamandal. On the 28th January a private meeting of the delegates of the cow protection societies was held under the presidency of Seth Lakshmi Das Khemji of Bombay. It was decided to hold a meeting of such delegates every year at Nagpur. Among the speakers on 29th January were a Jew, named Benjamin Samson Ashtamkar, and also a Musalman who read some verses in favour of cow protection. Seth Lakshmi Das Khemji contributed Rs. 101 and a Musalman Rs. 100 to the funds of the Nagpur Sabha. The editor expresses satisfaction that in the Central Provinces all classes of the community, including Musalmans, take an interest in the protection of kine, and that the authorities regard the movement with favour and hopes that the people and the officers in these Provinces will follow suit.

**SUBODH SINDHU.**  
February 21st, 1894.

10. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 21st February, referring to the late religious riots at Yeola in the Nasik district, states that the Anglo-Indian newspapers generally praise the action of the officers and represent the Musalmans to be innocent, laying the whole blame at

Religious riots at Yeola in the Nasik district.

the door of Hindus, as is their wont. But the *Raghab Bhushan*, the *Kesari*, the *Indu Prakash* and other Hindu newspapers give a different version which shows that the charges brought against the Hindus are unfounded. A misunderstanding arose between the two communities at Yeola on the occasion of Ganesh Chaturthi four or five months ago. Since then the Musalmans repeatedly insulted the Hindus and their gods, and the authorities, when appealed to, far from doing them justice harassed and repressed them. The editor argues that the report about the slaughter of a pig in a Muhammadan mosque was utterly groundless, or that the slaughter was the work of some evil-minded Musalmans themselves, and complains that the Musalmans were the aggressors, who burnt Hindu temples and killed a cow, which is held in so great reverence by the Hindus, in a most cruel manner. The establishment of punitive police at Yeola at the expense of the Municipal Board cannot be expected to restore good feeling. Just and unprejudiced officers should be sent to that place who should hold the balance evenly between the two parties.



11. A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 21st February,

HINDUSTANI.  
February 21st, 1894.

Lieutenant-Governor's tour in Bara Banki.

states that the Lieutenant-Governor spent several days in the Bara Banki district. His Honor rode from Bahramghat to Nawabganj. The officials vied with each other in the matter of providing supplies for his camp and the Talukdars spared no pains to gain his goodwill. Many inhabitants of Nawabganj submitted petitions praying for relief in connection with the income-tax and the municipal taxation. The darbar tickets do not appear to have been issued with due care. Many men who were not entitled to seats were admitted to the darbar, while others who were eligible were excluded. At two or three miles from Nawabganj an old man and an old woman were seriously hurt by a carriage, and it remains to be seen whether they will share the fate of the child at Sitapur. These are the benefits accruing from His Honor's tour. Hundreds of shops were established at the Kalholi encamping ground by traders at the instance of the Tahsildar of Fatehpur, the Deputy Collector and Munshi Abdul Karim, the Peshkar. The traders were heard to declare that no pressure had been used and that they could gladly keep their shops there even for a month. Many shops were opened by the traders of Masoli at the bidding of their landlord, Munshi Mumtaz Ali, who lent them two carts for carrying their goods and gave some other help.

12. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th February, states that the Panjab

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
February 8th, 1894.

Proclamation issued by the Panjab Government in connection with camp supplies.

Government has issued a proclamation authorizing the landholders to refuse to supply anything for the camps of officers without receiving the price, and strictly prohibiting the officials from exercising any kind of extortion. This is as it should be, and it may be hoped that the Government of these Provinces will issue a similar proclamation and win the gratitude of the peasantry. The condition of the agricultural classes is very unsatisfactory owing to the heavy assessment of revenue and rent and the payment of other taxes and subscriptions, and the present system of camp supplies greatly adds to their hardships.

13. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th February, complains that Lachhman

RAHBAR.  
February 24th, 1894.

Alleged assault on a native Assistant Surgeon by Mr. Tomkins, Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Peshawar.

Das, Assistant Surgeon at Peshawar, drove past Mr. Tomkins, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and that the latter took offence and at once struck him with his whip. A prosecution was instituted before the Cantonment Magistrate, who, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon, dismissed it. Natives who are fond of imitating Europeans should take a warning from the case. No native should venture to drive past a European unless he has the courage, if assaulted by the latter, to pay him back in his own coin.

14. The same paper complains that during the last month thefts were com-

RAHBAR.  
February 24th, 1894.

A European Railway employe accused of committing thefts at Saharanpur.

mitted at the houses of several Europeans in the Civil lines at Saharanpur, and that the police with all their vigilance were unable to check the occurrence of such cases. At last the able City Sub-Inspector succeeded in tracing the offender, who is one Collen, a Railway employe on Rs. 50 a month. All the stolen property has been recovered from his house. He is out on bail and was to be tried by the Joint Magistrate on the 24th February. Evidently Mr. Collen committed thefts from no evil motives but simply with a view to eke out his small pittance which was insufficient to meet his expenses. Heaven-born Europeans never commit such offences. Mr. Collen should not only be acquitted but also recommended for an increase of pay.

15. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st February, received on 23rd idem,

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
February 1st, 1894.

Dismissal of a prosecution instituted by one Raghubar against some police officials, Cawnpore.

complains that the Cawnpore police continue to oppress the people, as usual, the authorities being quite indifferent to their proceedings. One Raghubar has instituted a prosecution before the Joint Magistrate accusing the police of unjustly detaining him at the Colonelganj police-station for a whole night, and taking a bribe of Rs. 25 from him as the price of



his release. The same paper, in its issue of 8th idem, states that Mr. Warburton, the Joint Magistrate, dismissed the prosecution on 6th February, after examining the witnesses called by the complainant. The exhibition of such kindness by the authorities encourages the police to practice still more tyranny and oppression.

OUDH PUNCH.  
February 22nd, 1894.

Grant of a gratuity to the Secretary  
to the Municipal Board, Benares.

16. A Benares correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, complains that the Benares Municipal Board has nearly doubled the octroi duties, which are levied with great severity, even poor villagers who bring small quantities of vegetables, fuel, &c., for sale not being exempted. The people have also to pay a number of other taxes, such as, the horse tax, the wheel tax, the water rate, the drainage tax, &c. On the one hand, the Municipal Board raises taxation with such severity; while, on the other, it spends its revenues with a free hand. It has a European Secretary on Rs. 400 a month, and also pays a Deputy Collector. It has to maintain a police force at an expense of Rs. 2,400 a month and also keeps a European City Inspector on Rs. 250 a month, which is expected to be raised to Rs. 400. The Secretary who was for some years in the service of the Board has tendered his resignation, as his father-in-law has left a valuable legacy to him. The Chairman proposed the grant of over Rs. 5,000 to him as a gratuity, which was at once sanctioned by the time-serving members. A poor school master, who was in the service of the Board for 23 years, was obliged to retire in his old age on account of paralysis, and had no son who might support him, but he was granted only one year's pay as gratuity.

POLICE NEWS.  
February 24th, 1894.

Cases of police torture.

17. The *Police News* (Meerut) of the 24th February, argues that the complaint as to the exercise of tyranny and oppression by the police and the torture of suspected men for extorting confessions of guilt is considerably exaggerated and false, the complaint being to a large extent the result of the bad ideas created in the minds of the people by the highhanded proceedings of the police towards the end of the Mughal and the beginning of British rule. Since then the character of the police has much improved, but the masses continue to entertain the same opinion. The editor refers to the eight cases of police torture noticed in the Police Administration Report of these Provinces for 1892, and observes that out of a force 23,531 strong only 12 men were accused of torture in eight cases, of which two were found to be true, three doubtful and three false. This is really no large amount of crime. The Indian police force is not composed of angels and it should be no matter for surprise if some policemen are found to commit offences. The editor is, however, prepared to admit that there is still much room for improvement.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
January 30th, 1894.

Condemnation of the police.

18. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 30th January, received on 28th February, complains that the police, who are the guardians of the lives and property of the people, practice downright robbery and plunder, and that what is worse is that Government takes no effectual steps to check the evil.

OUDE AKHBÁR.  
February 27th, 1894.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's speech at the  
Colvin Institute, Lucknow.

19. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 27th February, highly approves of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's speech at the Colvin Institute, and asks the Talukdárs of Oudh and their sons to take His Honor's advice to heart.

NÁGARÍ NÍRÁD.  
February 22nd, 1894.

Musalmans and cow-killing.

20. The *Nágarí Nírad* (Mirzapur), of the 22nd February, asks the Musalmans not to persist blindly in cow-killing but to consider carefully the effects of that practice. The wholesale slaughter of kine has led to the scarcity of milk and butter, the dearth of plough cattle and the decline of agriculture, from which the Musalmans suffer equally with the Hindus. Again, the Musalman religion does not enjoin the slaughter of kine, as is supposed by ignorant Musalmans, but forbids it, and many thoughtful Musalmans entirely refrain from the use of beef. The *Nágarí Nírad* then publishes a Hindi translation of Háj



Abdul Rashid's letter on the subject of sacrifices on the day of Bakr Id, which appeared in the *Pioneer* of 25th November 1893.

### III.—EDUCATION.

21. The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), in its joint number for September and October 1893, received on 27th February, complains that it has more than once drawn attention to the growing expense of education in vain. The cost is considerably heavier in the Allahabad Zila School than in any other school in these Provinces. The fee for the matriculation class in the former is Rs. 3-8-0 a month, while in no other school does it exceed Re. 1-8-0. Moreover, the students have to pay two annas a month for the cricket club and the parka coolies. Another objectionable practice has lately been introduced. The Head Master does not send up the names of the candidates for the Matriculation and Middle Class Examinations to the Registrars until they have paid the school fee in advance up to the end of June. In the time of the late Head Master, Babu Ramrup Ghose, they were required to pay the fee only up to the end of April. In the Muir Central College no candidate for a University examination is called upon to pay the fee for May and June. As the candidates cease to have anything to do with the school at the end of April, the levy of fee from them for the months of May and June is most unjustifiable. As it is, the Allahabad Zila School is not a school but "a money-squeezing machine." To say nothing of College education, men of small means now find it almost impossible even to give school education to their sons owing to its being made so expensive. It is desired to check the spread of education and keep the people steeped in ignorance.

HINDI PRADIP.  
September & October  
1893.

22. The *Qaisar Punch* (Ballia), of the 14th February, received on 22nd idem, complains that Babu Ram Narayan Singh, the Head Master of the Ballia School, has greatly encouraged the spread of education among his caste-fellows, the Kshatris, but that the number of Musalman boys in the school is very small, and that there is not a single Musalman boy in the boarding house.

QAISSAR PUNCH.  
February 14th, 1894.

### IV.—RAILWAY.

23. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th February, complains that on the occasion of the Allahabad Magh mela the Railway employes and police at the Cawnpore East India station levied blackmail from the pilgrims to a large extent and put them into dirty wagons, usually employed for the carriage of coal or treacle, as if they were flocks of goats and sheep. Such treatment of passengers reflects little credit on the railway administration.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
February 8th, 1894.

### V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The *Ants-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th February, complains that on the occasion of the Shab-i-barát festival fireworks were let off by boys in the streets and lanes of the Meerut city to the great inconvenience of the people. Some boys intentionally threw fireworks at the passers-by. A house filled with fodder and belonging to Rai Bahadur Kishan Sahaya caught fire from a firework, but Munshi Wazir Ali, the Tahsildár, evinced great energy on the occasion and soon had the fire put out. The letting off of fireworks on the occasion of the Shab-i-barát has nothing to do with the Muhammadan religion. The practice need not be forbidden, but the Municipal Board should not allow fireworks to be let off in streets and lanes, fixing a suitable place outside the city for the purpose.

ANTS-I-HIND.  
February 24th, 1894.

25. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th February, publishes the rules of the Nágari Prachární Sabha which has been established at Benares with the object of improving the Hindu language and literature and encouraging the spread of that language. The Sabha, which will have nothing to do with political and religious matters, will hold its weekly meetings at the school of the late Babu Harish Chandra, who was a distinguished Hindi scholar and author.

HINDUSTÁN.  
February 27th, 1894.



**Nasim-i-Agra.**  
February 23rd, 1894.

**Assault-at-arms at Agra.**

26. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd February, complains that there was an Assault-at-arms on the banks of the river at Agra on the 19th idem, and that the sudden firing of guns and rifles greatly frightened the animals passing the pontoon bridge at the time. The bullocks drawing a cart were prevented from falling into the river with great difficulty. The military authorities should always warn the public on such occasions.

**Naiyar-i-Azam.**  
February 19th, 1894.

**Sale of opium at Moradabad.**

27. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 19th February, says that the late licensed opium vendor at Moradabad supplied opium for small amounts, say one pice, two pice, &c., at four rupees weight per rupee and for larger amounts at four and a half rupees weight in the beginning of 1893: subsequently he fixed a uniform rate of four rupees weight for a rupee. He was soon succeeded by the present license-holder who supplies the drug to the small purchasers at only two and a half rupees weight per rupee. This encouraged the sale at the Tahsili where one could get it for any large or small amount at the uniform rate of four and a half rupees weight. But for the last two months the Tahsili vendor has discontinued selling opium for any larger amount than one or two pice, apparently under pressure from the license-holder. It is difficult to understand why large sales have been discontinued at the Tahsili and why the license-holder is allowed to charge the small purchasers a very high price which presses hard upon the poorer classes of opium-eaters. The Collector and the Tahsildar should make better arrangements for the sale of opium.

**ALLAHABAD :**

*The 5th March 1894.*

**PRIYA DAS, M. A.,**

*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*